NEW YORK HERALD JAMBS SORDON BENNETT, ROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

THE N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND PULTON STS

AMUSEME -TS THIS EVENING

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Bankers, Broadway. - Bonzmias Sinia AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Afternoon WHO SPEAKS PIRST

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PRONCONPS HIPPODROME.-MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Tucetay, July 11, 1854.

The News.

THE LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The mail steamship George Law arrived early pea'erday mornin , rom As, inwa'l on the 1st nst, big my the Cali ornia mails of the 16th June, and parienters and treasure, brought down to Panama by the new s cam hip Sonora. The news is interting : 1d impor a t. A number of equatter riots had course', esult ny from the uncertain tenure of had tites On the 5th of June, in an attempt to permove squatters fr m a lot on First street, one man was killed and two persons wounded The excite-ment was intense, and a large number of citizens held a meeting and organized themselves into ar a sociation to protect the rights of property hold-Two or three days subsequent another "squat-br riot" took place, when the wife of one of the contending parties was severely wounded and two sthers were slightly wounded. Similar disturbances had occurred at Suison. The authority of the United States Marshal was resisted and firearms were used. Several arrests were made.

The accounts from the mining districts are of the most clear ng description. New mines had been d scovered, which gave promise of large yields, and the miners were real zing handsome profits from their labors. One claim on Iowa Hill is reported to yield an average of three bundred ounces per day.

A number of murders had occurred, and a Mexican who had stabbed an American at a fandango, in Mariposa, was seized by the crowd and strung up to a tree

The harvest had commence i, and appearances in-deated that it would be abundant. The two political parties were organizing for the

lection in September, and it is thought there will be no lack of candidates for Congressional honors-Secremento City on the 18th inst., and the whigh will hold theirs at the same place on the 25th. Dr. J. W. Van Zandt, (dem.) was elected Aiderman of the Third ward, by a majority of 60, over Wm. H. Patten, (whig)
The trial of Walker, for a breach of the neutrality

laws, was postponed to the second Monday in August Our dates from Oregon Territory are to the 10th June. The election for Territorial, county and Metrict officers took place on the 5th of June. parties claim a victory. The project of a State gomment had been voted down by a large majority There had been some Indian disturbances, in which two whites and several Indians had been killed. The murderers were found, and, after trial, hung.

The news from Washington Territory is rather seagre. The people of Bellingham Bay were an-Meinsting an attack from the Queen Charlotte Island

By this arrival we have also received important intelligence from Japan, the Sandwich Islands, the South Pacific States, Mexico, and the Islands, to all of which the attention of the reader is directed. AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steam-hip Golden Age at Panama, from Sydney, in thirty-three days-running -we have received a tvices from Australia to the 11th of May, being of six weeks later date than se previously to hand by way of England. Our Ales of Melbourne papers are dated to the 5th of May, and we have Sydney journals of the 11th of me month, the morning on which the steamer sailed. The fact of a new and expeditions postal route between the United States and Australia having been opened in so pleasing a manner by this amer, is of much importance to the commercial world, both here and in Europe, however the native population of Australia appeared to be utterly ignorant of its ad stages; and their prejudices and fears for the safety of the lives of the pioneer passengers is alluded to in a forcible manner by one of our cor respondents writing from Panama. The Golden brought two hundred passengers to Panama and had about two hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust on freight, for Adams & Co., of this city, which is the largest part of the first specie shipment by this route. From Melbourne we learn that the city was rapidly extending in size; that buildings of a superior order were being eracted regardless of the cost of material or the high prices in the labor market, and that a numerous and very orderly population was rapidly settling down in it. There was a slight increase of yield om the gold mines, and the product was sellin at £3 19s. 6d. per ounce, A government duty of one shilling per ton had been imposed on all foreign vessels, a step which had caused great chagrin to the different captains in port. The marhet was well stocked with goods of every description, but great apriety was to the ultimate asse of the complicated war policy of the Powers of Europe, and some merchants were holding their se, in hopes of obtaining higher prices. A very well regulated Merchants' Exchange had been shed in Me bourne. The rate of living was very high, but the remuneration for labor was good in proportion. There had been large arrivals of emigrants. Owing to the wet weather prevailing, the reads to the mines were almost impassable, and as much as £100 per ton had been paid for the con-

veyande or greds to Bendigo. From Sydney we learn that the warlike news from England had affected the money market. The anks had advanced the exchange on London from three to five per cent, and the rates of discount to seven per cent on abort bills, and eight per cent on bills over three months. Gold was quoted at £3-19s per ounce; and at a public sale, held May 10, American flour brought £17 per ton. The move ments of the Russian squadron in the Pacific had added to the general alarm of the people with repard to the effect o the war in that quarter. The subject of organizing a volunteer on ps was under consideration, and slight fortificat one were being run up at the entrance of the harbor as fast as po-There were indications of ve y intimate rela tions with France springing up in the colony. A fine ship, the Eclar, had just left direct for Havre, rith 1,600 bales of wool, and other produce. loversor General had returned in her Majesty's Callione from his tonr, and this event had in act measure re-assured the popular mind. The production of gold remained at the rate of about three aundred ounces per week, and the Sylney Empir says that some fears were entertained about to nitting it to England, under the risk of war, and i was expected that foreign bottoms would be in de and for its conveyance.

The Adelaido Register of April 29 has the fel

lowing notice of an intended alteration in the customs regulations at Port Adelaide:--"We understanthat it is the intention of the custome authorities : Port Adelaide to seel all stores (on which duty ma e levied) immediately on the arrival of all v in harbor, and stores so scaled are not to be of retil after departure from the port, without lability a a heavy penalty. The practice of boarding ship in the Gulf, and giving the masters their clearance

obta'n he'r clea ances before leaving the harbor. shortly be published, it being understood that the rules in general will be assimilated to those which have been adopted in he port of London." Our compi at on of the news contains the ast trade reports, gold circulars, and rates of the labor market, with a comprehensive summary of the sate of affai s—both political and commercial—existing at the time of the sating of the Golden Age.

CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS. We pu lish to-day full de alls of the news received per George Law from Central and South America. The New Granadian revolutionists s em to be gaining ground, and the city of Panama was threatened. Asp pwall was in a state of great disorder. and the foreign residents had taken matters into was recovering rom the effect of his wounds The Panama railway has been extended to Obispo-pasenger's tickets \$12 50 We hear nothing of the ian naval orce in the South Pacific. PROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate yesterday the Homestead bill came up. Mr. Clayton moved to amend by striking out the sixth section, which places aliens, so far as the benefits of the act are applicable, on the same foot ing with native born citizens, and insert in its place a provision allowing to all citizens, other than agriculturists, one bundred and sixty dollars out of the public treasury, in lieu of one hundred and sixty acres of land. The question being to strike out, an animated debate sprung up, Messra Clayton and Dawson taking the affirmative, and Messra Shields, Dixon, Brown, and Dodge of Iowa, the negative Previous to the discussion on the amendment, Mr. Brodhead moved to postpone the subject until the econd Monday in December, which was rejected by a vote of seventeen to thirty-two. This may be onsidered as the relative strength of parties on this measure, which Mr. Cass pronounced the most momentuous one of the day. The amendment of Mr. Clayton will undoubtedly be defeated. It is simply a bid for the vote of the political natives on the one hand, and a similar move to catch naturalized citizens on the other. bill will be rushed through without delay, and then the responsibility of the whole measure will rest on the shoulders of General Pierce, who may possibly reconcile the principles laid down in the vato mes sage of the Insane Land bil with the part he is now called upon to perform in reference to this stonen dous scheme. The bill to establish a line of tele graph to the Pacific was further smended by providing for penalties upon operatives for divulging government messages, and also that government shall have power to regulate tolls on the line, and it was then laid aside. The appropriation bill was received and referred.

In the House a joint resolution increasing the alaries of employes in the legislative department of the government twenty per cent was adopted The Senate bill appropriating \$140,000 for the im-provement of Cape Fear river was taken ap and passed. Mr. Clingman asked to be excused from serving on the Colt investigating committee, and the request was complied with. Apropos of investigations-what has become of the report of the

committee on ocean mail contract frauds? Hon. John McKeon has been appointed, and co firmed by the Senate, to the office of District At torney, in the place of Mr. Charles O'Conor. The despatch of our correspondent announcing this fact also contains some interesting information to politicians as to the cause of this effect.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermon got through a great deal of routine business last evening, the heat of the season having deterred them from indulging in long debates. One of the principal matters submitted was a communication from the Corporation Counsel, defining the powers of the Sinking Fund Commis. sioners as to the disposal of the real estate of the city. An ordinance prohibiting the keeping or driving of swine in the city of New York below 100th street was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

The Councilmen acted on a great number of re ports, but we do not discover anything in their proerdings worthy an extended reference.

The evidence against Charles A. Peverelly and brother, charged with attempting to set fire to their store in Front street on last Thursday night, was concluded yesterday by the Fire Marshal, and sub mitted to Justice Welsh. The testimony is very positive in its character and forms a very strong case The Justice I as refused to admit the elder Peverelly to bail. A full report of the case will be found in

another column.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Low grades of flour and also of Indian corn were firmer yesterday, while wheat was Cotton continued firm at pretty free sales. There was more produce offering for shipment, and rates

The Hard Shell Democratic State Convention

-What's in the Wind ! On Wednesday, that is, to-morrow, July the 12th, at noon, our Democratic Hard Shell State Convention will assemble in the city of Syracuse, for the purpose of nominating candidates for such State offices as are to be filled at the November election, and for "the transaction of such other business as may come before it According to the list of delegates which we p lished the other day, the convention will be full one-its proceedings will be bona fide, and its resolutions and nominations entirely independent of any calculations or expectations connection with the free soil administration wing of the party.

The call for this assemblage of the infiexible

hard shells, declares that besides the nominations to be made for the State offices, they will be required to transact "such other business as may come before them." And this is the cream of the matter. We presume that, under the present arrangement of parties in this State, it vill make very little difference as to what gentlemen are favored with the nomination of this convention, for nobody supposes that, without the intervention of some extraordinary revolution, the hard shell State ticket will or can be elected. They may beat the administration free soilers more signally than they did last year; but they may still fall a hundred thouand votes behind the whig, the anti-slavery and Maine law coalition. The hard shell nominations then, for the State offices, in view of the atmost inevitable results of the election, Wal be comparstively easy; because "acy are all honor and no profit. if the spoils were involved, the case would be wholly different; for then the nominations would be the only business of the convention worth talking about. But we must take the case as it stands. The hard shells can have no expectation of electing their State ticket; and consequently their convention must have other objects in view than their candidates; and they are comprehended in that vague and general hint concerning the "other business" to be

acted upon. Let us look into this "business" a little. The Buffalo Van Buren free soll convention of 1848 bad "other business" to accomplish, of greater moment than the nomination of their Presidential ticket. Their main object was the defeat of Gen. Case; and their scheme for achieving it was charmingly successful. The object of the hard shells last year was a Roland for an Oli ver, and they were equally successful in securing the defeat of the administration and its Vas Buren supporters Unquestionably, the purpose of the bards this season is precisely the -ame thing. Their work is not complete. It is their present purpose to bring another defeat

mon the administration, and to maintain the

fire until it is utterly broke : cown, a the first indispens ble tep to the re- rgan sation of den ceratic a ty of the Union. This will be the "other business" which will come before our ard al ell Sta e Convention.

We may reasonably expect, t re'ore, the most cordial armony and enthusiasm among party of the a m ni ration. It remains uncharge . The causes whic provok d the rupture with Tammany Hall in 1853 s ill exist, The Van Buren free soilers con inn to uxuriate upon the pu l c plunder in t e highest seats of the synagog , while the "Old Guar " are still constrained to st. nd back among t e outsiders pear the door. In this attitude of bungry spectator of the administrati n love feast to the free soilers and ecessionists, what else can we expect from t e utraged and indignant hard shells but the m st emp atic excoriations of Frank in Pi re a d the sp ils coalition of his Cabinet. Ritchen Cabinet, and all concerned?

We have hear ! of some . forts in this city, at Albany, and other place, to soften the bards, and to induce them to such terms of moderation at Syr cuse as will | ave an opening for another tempo sry unction with the free soil soft shells, ust for the sake of the spoils. But as all overtu es to this end have been signally abortive, and as the bard: have gone too far upon principles to fall back upon the plunder, we feel tolerably well assured that the last chance for a reupion of the New York democracy upon the basis of the administration and its policy has passed away. It would not pay expenses to attempt at this late hour. upon any armistice whatever, to make the spoil men at Washington the common centre of the democratic party. The hard shells, the .. at Syracuse, will listen to no terms, and leav no hope for a fusion with the administration party. Upon the naked issue of the spoils they will give the New York Van Buren soft shells and their administration allies in other States clearly to understand that there can be no reunion of the democratic party except with the abandonment of the administration to its inevitable fate. To this extent we suspect the "other Lusiness" of the convention of the hards s sufficiently apparent to be perfectly satisfac-

tory. Upon the broad and general issue of principles, however, there will yet be some "other business" to transact. The Know Nothings, the Maine Law league, and the Holy Anti-Slavery Alliance, are in the field. We presume that to the Know Nothings the convention will turn the cold shoulder, and that the will touch the temperance question very gingerly They may pass over both as ticklish subjects. upon which "the least said the soonest mended." But upon the Nebraska question they must show their hand. Without the vote of the hards in Congress the bill might have been defeated; yet had the majority of the House followed the course of Messrs. Wheeler, Maurice, Oliver, Peckham, and Peck, the bill never would have passed. Consequently, of all the business before the convention we are puzzled to know what they are to do in relation to the repeal of the Missouri compromise. If they approve the repeal, or condema the repeal, they rebake a portion of their delegation in Congress, and probably cut off a considerable vote from their ticket among the people. If they compromise the matter upon Van Buren non-committalism, the hard shells of New York will fall behind their own streagth in the election, and will be nowhere after the

election-nowhere. The anti-slavery alliance will make the resto ation of the Missouri line the paramount test n November. Every Congressional candidate will have to meet it face to face. The bards may olink it at Syracuse ; but they will not be per mitted to blink it at the ballot boxes. Better then, meet the question at once; and, taking the high ground that the repeal of the Missouri restriction restores the Territories involved to their constitutional status, boldly challenge the support of all true constitution men, in New York, in all the North, and in all the South. Otherwise, the independent action of the bard shells goes for nothing-their vaunted love of principles is all humbug, and their lofty indignation against the unholy ruling coalition at Washington dwindles down o a pitiful and dirty squabble about the spoils. The only way in which the hard shells can rove their fidelity to the national principles hich they profess, and the hollowness and false pretences of the administration and its spoils men, is a clear approval of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and decided ground agains . its restoration. A day or two will show us wh. t

is in the wind. COLT'S PATENT EXTENSION - INVESTIGATION ORDERED .- We cordially approve the reso! . tion effered by Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, on Saturday last, for an investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives into certain charges connected with the lobby and the bill f. r the extens on of Colt's pistol patent for seven years. We are inclined to believe that, if the investigation is pur ued rigid! 1 and without fear or partiality, it will result in opening up to the public view disclosures of the highest imp rtance to the public interests and the public treasury.

What are the facts in this case of Col's patent? He has had the benefit of it till it has nade him a millionaire. The Commissioner of the Patent Office refused him another extension on the ground that the object of the law and of the Patent Office had been fully accomplished in the matter of indemnification with regard to this patent. One of Colt's witnesses, in the examination by the Commissioner, if we are not mistaken, admitted that the repeating firearms had yielded the applicant a profit of over a million of dollars. The Com ulssioner was, therefore, right in refusing another extension of the patent. The inventor having thus been enriched fr m the bounty drawn from the pockets of the community, it is time that the monopoly were abolished. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said that if he were a peace man, like Gerrit Smith, he should oppose the extension of the patent. What sort of humbugging is this? Does not Mr. Smith know that this refusal of he patent extension, in abolishing the monopoly would cheapen these fire arms, and bring thom nto more general use for war purposes? It is the monopoly that Mr. Colt desires, and nothing ise. If he were really so very auxious to sup ply the country with his fire arms of the ren erticle, from patriotic considerations, why hae established in London a large factory, from hich he is supplying the British army! You is it appears, the application for this extension made because the extension will be necessary o cover the expenses of this Reitish factor and ther factories which Mr. Colt has of late year

rected from the profits of his patent. Is it possible that such an application, upon

such ground, w'ald ever be brought before the Hou e, or ad rocated in the House, without a quid pro u , in some way or other? What may not t el ab y acc mplish with a million of dollars to b ck them, and the prospective pro-fits of t e patent, of twenty millions, to spur them on? They may do wonders, even in the House of Representatives. We had a climmer-ing of thi in the Galphin claim; and we suspect that Mr. Cl ngm n has spoken with deliberatio upon this patent extensio i. Mr. Cutting is doing his duty in opposing this magnificent ob of the lobby. Every man opposed to t riff monopolies and bank monopolies,, if he be honest, or if he be not a fool. must oppose this gigantic pat at monopoly the fact being a mitted on all sides that the inven or has drawn a large fortune from the pockets o the public. The extensio is simply bill to c ntinu the tax upon the community for the b refit of Samuel Colt, and his friends

at Washi gton and elsewhere. We repeat, that, without the sinews of war to bolster it up, such a claim as this upon its merits, for an extension of a patent for seven years, would, t n chances to one, be kicked out of the House without a hearing. Why should the poor inventor, without a penny realized from his patent, be neglected, while this millionaire is made an especial favorite? A bill for the extension of all existing patents for seven years longer, the inventors of which are still poor, would be comparatively an act of ustice and humanity. On the other hand, the singling out of this particular case as a special subject for Congressional favoritism, has an odor of the lobby about it which may well challenge the investigation ordered by the House.

There is a grave responsibility in this duty attached to Messrs. Letcher, Clingman, and the other members of the Committee of Inquiry. Let them send for persons and papers; and if the trail should lead into the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the virtuous indignation of members, let the scent be pursued. We have learned to place very little confidence upon virtuous indignation in high quarters against charges of corruption. We have seen that sort of thing before. We had some striking illustrations of it in the Gardner and Galphin claims. Let not the committee be bluffed off by such blowing. They must give a satisfactory report of their investigation, or they may lose by it. A million of money can achieve wonders. Take an example of a case supposed : Lobby man comes to a good natured member and says, "I want you to do me a favor. Vote for this bill. You will serve me. It will be equal to twenty thousand dollars in my pocket. I am poor. It will make me rich." This is no bribe-not a bit of but if the good natured member, besides being patriotic, has an eye to business, he will reply -Well, this is a large operation. It will be equal to twenty millions to the lucky manbad precedent; but if the principle is right, it ought to pass. I will look into it. A few days after the good natured member wants a loan. Some third party makes known the fact in the right quarter. The loan is secured of five or ten thousand dollars. But this is not corruption. It is a plain business transaction, dispensing with promisory notes.

We hope this investigating committee will eift the subject before them to the bottom. If it should detain them to the adjournment, so much the better. Let the constituents of every member of the House, meantime (whose district is not favored with one of Colt's pistol factories), watch their member's course upon this bill. There is no public necessity for it, no public justice in it; and it can only be carried through the strength of the lobby.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO-THE BLOCKADE OF ACAPULCO RAISED BY THE UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH.-It will be seen by our last advices from Mexico that the revolution, far from being extinguished, is country. In Yucatan, Tehuantepec, Rio Verde (State of San Luis), Chiantla and Chetla (State of Puebla), Huajepan de Leon (State of Oajaca), l'ampico, Tula Tamaulipas, Tuxpan (State of Vera Cruz), and even in the State of Mexico itself, the banner of revolution has been raised, and from the evidences that manifest themselves on every side, it is evident that the Dictator will not long be able to sustain himself in the possession of the supreme power. To crown his difficulties, the blockade of Acapulco has been raised by one of our own vessels. After furnishing him with the sinews of war, we are likely to be immediately committed to active hostilities against him. The summary manner in which the Governor of Mazatlan was about to deal with the lives of a party of American emigrants who were seized in Gulf of California, on their way to Sonora, and the outrages committed on our mall steamers on their entrance into the port of Acapulco. will place our government in the consistent position of aiding with the one hand and striking with the other. We have so frequently pointed to the probability of such a result,

hat its realization will now surprise no one. There is one consolation, however, attending he unfortunate error that has been committed in diverting the pecuniary resources of this country to the unworthy and criminal object of endeavoring to sustain the Mexican tyrant in the possession of his ill-gotten and much abused power, and that is, that we do not believe that cent of it will ever be appropriated to that purpose. From the revolutionary symptoms that are everywhere manifesting themselves, it is certain that he will soon be compelled to fiv the country, and the seven millions which he has received from our government will, in all probability, be laid by to provide for this contingency. One of his agents has been endes-voring to lean the money in Wall street, at five days' call; but finding no one would take it on these terms, it is about to be transmitted to England, to be invested in the Dictator's name. The government that succeeds him will have but a beggarly account of the proceeds of this nefarious burgain; for, in the position in which e is placed, it is clear that but little of it will ever find its way to Mexico. 'It will be a ource of future pride and satisfaction to Gen. Pierce that he has secured the means of laxurious ease and retirement to a man hated by his own people and despised and ridiculed by the rest of the world. THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.—We publish to

day a variety of interesting particulars from our correspondents at Jeddo, and other sources, repecting the conclusion of the treaty between be United States and Japan. This document -which is simply a treaty of amity and peace between the two countries, and not as is erro neously supposed, a commercial treaty-is by this time at Washington, and only awalts its

official ratification by our government for its conditions to be made publicly known. From the meagre particulars which that already transpired, we gather that the treaty provides for the opening of the ports of Simoda, on the island of Niphon; of Wapakiang, on the greater Loo Choo Island; and of Chikadade, on the island of Yesso, near Matsmai, within, the period of twelve months. Simoda has been surveyed by Lieut. Bunt, of our Navy. and his report is that although small. the harbor is easy of access, and is a desirable station for our whaling vessels Provisions and assistance are to be supplied to all American vessels visiting the coasts of Japan, and distressed American seamen are to be provided for and protected. A treaty of commerce and a fixed tariff between the two countries are in progress of negotiation, and our re-lations with this hitherto exclusive empire will thereby be placed on the firmest and most satisfactory footing. We need scarcely point out the advantages that are likely to result .to our commerce from the success of this important negotiation. Besides the credit and honor of eing the first nation that has ever succeeded in breaking down the barriers of exclusiveness by which this singular people have surrounded emselves, we must derive great benefit from the new resources which it opens up to our nanufacturing industry. California, as possessing the nearest American ports, will be the first to feel its effects, but the Atlantic and Pacific railroad will soon diffuse itsadvantages over every part of the Union. In congratulating the country on the brilliant prospects which the successful and peaceable conclusion of this important negotiation has secured to it, it would be ungrateful not to award to Commodore Perry the just tribute of praise to which he is entitled, for the firmness, energy and tact that he has displayed throughout the whole of this delicate and difficult transaction. But for the judgment and decision that he exhibited, the results, limited as they are, that he has obtained, would have been shorn of

some of their most important features. A curious difficulty, we are told, arose in the progress of the negotiations, that proves the intimate knowledge that the Japanese possess of the internal affairs of this country. It seems that one of the points on which they laid most stress was, that no American females should be allowed to enter the territories of the Empire. It is evident that the Japanese, with their notions of the subjection in which the fair sex should be kept, labor under strong apprehensions of the inconvenient results that might follow from an invasion of strong minded women from the Atlantic States. In this respect, we cannot altogether condemn their attempt to oppose a barrier to the destruction of their domestic quietude, by a crusade of the missionaries of woman's rights. With a few Autoinette Browns and Ernestine Roses amongst them, their couches would soon be converted into beds of thorns.

The Italian Opera, Castle Garden.

The substitution of the "Bonnambula" for Donisetti's opera of "Maria di Rohan," which had been announced for performance last night, caused no regret to the lovers of Bellini's music. The salient melodies of this beautiful composition will ever possess a freshness and a charm that will prevent the public tiring of them. Although, the causes which led to this therefore, we sympathised in the causes which led to this disarrangement in the plans of the management—the continued illness of Madame Bertucca Maretzek and the severe indisposition of the impresario himself—so were not inclined to quarrel with the selection made to meet the difficulty. We confess that we had some misgivings the dimenty. We contess that we had some misgryings as to the manner in which the piece would be presented when we heard it whispered that it had hid no re hearral; but we were agreeably disappointed by the perfect manner in which it was got through. There are perfect manner in which it was got through. There are but few instances perhaps on record, and certainly none within our recollection, in which such a circum-stance has not been attended with dissatisfaction both to the audience and the artists themselvey. An opera played for the first time, without previous preparation by a irospe collected from different parts of Europe, and almost entirely strangers to each other, without any of the artists breaking down, is in itself an event deserving of note, and when we add that the different parts were all admirably sustained, and that the oncemble was as satisfactory as could be desired by the most factidious

played by Mr. Maretzek in the selection of his company. The new tener, Signor Neri Beraldi, appeared on this occasion to have divested himself of all the nervousness and timidity that detracted from his first efforts, and he imparted to the role of Elviro a spirit, earnosances and depth of feeling that prove that he is capable of appre-ciating and expressing all the beautiful sentiment and graceful poetry of this admirable composition. Although little more than twenty years of age, his voice displays careful cultivation, and when it is fully developed, he promises to be one of the finest tenors that have ever risited this country. He gave the "Prendi l'avel to doni" in spleudid style, as indeed he did all the other gens of his role.

Of Signor Graziani we are enabled to speak in terms

Of Signor Graziani we are enabled to speak in terms of the same high praise. He has a rich, someons voice, of great compass and figuibility, whilst his method is pure, and shows the culture of a good school. He fully confirmed the impression which he made on his first appearance, and is destined to become a great favorite with our New York audiences. He was evidently quite at home in the role of Rudolpho, and gave full effect to

at home in the role of Rudolpho, and gave full effect to the many fine passages with which it abounds.

Taking into account the shortness of the notice at which Donns Valerie Gomes undertook the part of Amina, she acquitted herself most creditably, and was fairly entitled to the warm applause that greeted her efforts. Her voice, although not powerful, is sweet, and the feeling and tenderness which she displayed through-out the whole of this difficult part carried the audience with her. At the conclusion of each act she was re-warded for her exertions by being called with Signor Baraldi before the cartain.

Beraldi before the curtain.

To-morrow night the new prima donna controlle, ... nora Martini D'Ormy, is to make her first appearance before a New York audience, in the opera of "Maria di Rohan." Report speaks highly, not only of her professional quali-ties, but of her great personal attractions. If half what is said of her be correct we anticipate a brilliant debut

The unfortunate casualties by which this enterprise has been beset since its commenousent, and against which no precautions could guard—for even theatrical stars must pay a tribute to our climate—are, we hope, now at an end. Madame Bertseca Maretsch is sufficiently recovered from her late dangerous filmes to be able to appear to-morrow night, and we trust that we shall also see the familiar face of the director himself, in his accustomed place in the overheater. The occasion is one that commands the armpathies of the public, with when that commands the sympathics of the public, with whom he is so deservedly a favorite, and we trust that they will not lose the opportunity of manifesting them.

Union Counse, Long Island.

Monday, July 10—Match \$4,000, half forfett, five mile heats, in harness.

H. Woodruff named ch. g. Prince, (trotter), ree'd forfett.
G. Spierr named g. g. Hero, (pacer).....paid forfett.
The race between lady Moscow and Lady Collins was postponed.

ered the fact, and are making efforts to avail to measure of it.

Some questions of law as to the liability of the Club House arising in the matter have been submitted to an enument counsellor, who has not yet given an opinion. TO THE EDWORD OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE:

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New York, July 8, 1864. .

son River Haltron 1.

OF THE CITY?

A mass meeting of the ci issue of Teentieth and Teen A mass meeting of the ct isons of Teentieth and Teenty second wards was held has tevening in Eleventh avenue, near Forty sixth street, to decise means for the prevention of the running of locomotives through that part of the city. At the time the depots of the Hudson River road were constructed on Thirty-first street, the limits of the city had not extended so far, but so rapid has been its greath sines then, that for two or three miles above that point, the trains now run through a densely populated district, to the destruction of life and the damage of property along the lime of the road. Remonstrances have been made, from time, to the dominant country, have succeeded in detailing every at may to drive them out of the city. We hope, however, that this movement will be succeeded, and to insure this, the restents of that part of the city through which he road runs, have only to act with energy and determination. Last evening they turned out in large numbers, and excressed their intention not to yield until they had effected their purpose. A temporary platform had been erected, which they say will remain there till the last locemotive shall have passed Forty-sixth street, and the depart removed far above the boundaries of the city.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. William Nowlan as I resident, and Mr. John W. Bockhom

Resolved. That said committee on impowered to make such inqu'ries and take onch oncavares as they may doen supported for the above object and report to the meat may deep such inqu'ries and take the the above object and report to the meating.

Nowlas and John M Bees bur constitute said cammittee and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New York Herald.

Mr CUSHING addresses the meeting be published in the New York Herald.

Mr CUSHING addresses the meeting to the objects for which it had been called the spoke of the greivances inflicted on the people of that vicinity by the Hudson Blver Railroad Company, and said that from the time the first locomotiue ran ever the track thirty-two Hves had been destroyed on the read, and many had received serious injury, for which they had never obtained redross. The people, however, had de ermined to endure it no longer, and they had petitioned the Common Council to prevent the running of locomotives below Sixtista vices. He had, he said, in a mjeny with Mr. Philip Schaeffer, called upon the committee of the Common Council to who had the subject in consideration, and they had given their full assurance that the prevent track would be taken up, a grooved rail land down in its stead, and that the locomotives should not be allowed to run below the abovementioned limits Bur, continued Mr. C., if the Common Council should not fulfil its promise, then we must look to the enforcement of our own rights, and if this destruction of human life is not preven ed, then, in self defence, we will be compeller to tear up the rails. The Alierman of the ward (Mr. Drake) had the meter in charge, and he felt our wheat of the meeting. He said

effect, and he was now of the opinion that, who would be free binself must tear up the rail.

Mr. Corr was succes od by Midarman Drame, who assured the meeting that measures would so n be taken to carry out their wholes, and that in six mon that the grooved rail would be laid and the locomotive probabiled from running below Sixtiath erret.

Addresses were next made by Mr. Minara Domay and General Branca. Burns the r marks of the basts caker, a lorg train of care passed d we the avenue, making the original of the criterials. The locomotive at its heat had not oven a light, the ringing of the bell being the only warning which was given of its approach. As the care awart past.

City Intelligence.
on Broadway. — Within the pust few days
on Broadway, by Mr. Sidney
and on Broadway, by Mr. Sidney A NEW HOTEL ON BROADWAY.—Wit establishment has been called the Smithogram, in pliment to the me mory of Henry Smithaon, whose beent bequest founded the Smithogram Institu Washington, for the purpose, as the will read, "of moting knowledge among men." This new hote arge six story building, with a freestone front, loors from the corner of Houston street. It is doors from the corner of Houston street. It is traip a new ornament to Broadway, niready lines with palastial structures, which make, in appearance, the drat street in the worls. The object of this hotel is to furnish to the public all the conveniences of the first class hotels at a much cheaper rare. It is founded upon what is known as the "European pian," that is, that guests of this establishment may ongage rooms here and take their meals where they choose, paying only for what they get, or obtaining a quist pro quot for all the money they expend, or, if desirable, full board may here be obtained, as at the St. Nicholar and its fraternity. By this arrangement quester may have all the luxury of the first class hotels in apartments, and they are commically, or be as prodiged, as they wish. There are in this o tabl abment between eighty and ninety large, commodio as between, with pariors answerd. The first floor is arranged with boths, pariors, and offices. On the second flow are large sixting rooms, richly furnished; and shove this are the sleeping apartments. The city, it would be supposed is well supplied if met overtered with lottle answer.

is already nearly full.

The Choton Water and the Street,—in an article under this title, published in the Hemand on Saturday last, we stated that private citiz as had a right to use the Creon for washing their dwellings before 8 o'clock in the morning and after 7 o'clock in the secting. We have since learned that in making this statement we have over rated the liberality of the Creton Board. This used to be the law before March, 1853. Since that time even this indulgence has in part, been denied on citizens, and the present regulations read.—'Fine for using street washers, or "roton water for washing win lows, door steps, sidewalk or street, after 5 o'clock in the morning from May to November, and after 9 o'clock in the morning from November to May, five dollars for each offence.' From this is would seen that we have no right to wash our domic les in the evening, the very time most fitting and necessary. If the members of the troton Board are Solons, it will require some other act than this te make the community believe it.

Traymage Magning in the Texas Walds.—An adjourn-

Croton Board are Solons, it will require some other act than this te make the community believe it.

Transmance Mentine in the Torse Wann.—An adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of the Teath war! was held last right in the Allen street church, fo further the emperance operations towards closing up the run shops. The meeting was not very well attended, there not being more than fifty pesent, all told. E. Katchum preside, and called the meeting to order, by stating the object for which it was called Mr. Carano, of the famous Carson league, adurenced the meeting, explaining the operations of his organization, and the benefit which would result from establishing the same in this city. After one or two other speeches, the meeting adjourned.

Cornova Vaniranas Proportion or California.—Yes-

St. Jonn's College Forman —The ninth am neanement of St. John's College will take place ow. The exercises will commence at 12 o'close

MAN SOT EMPOPO. The Canard mail at-amenip Europa, Capt. Scauton, well leave this port to morrow at 12 o'clock M., for Liv-

ne o'clock in the morning,
The WEELT HERALD, (printed in French and English,)

rill be published at half-past nine o'clock in the morang. Single topies in wrappers, sixpense. Subscriptions and adversionments for any edition of the

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